

CERES FLASHFlux Status:

Near-Real Time Surface Radiative Fluxes and Meteorology for Research and Applications

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FLASHFlux Update

- Brief introduction
- Publications
 - SSF paper submitted; reviewers comments received
 - State of Climate Methodology and Results
- Promotion to v3A: current status
 - Description of changes: New calibration, New reanalysis
 GEOS 5.9 (FP-IT), Algorithm upgrades
 - Sample results
 - New web pages
- Plans
 - Near-term promotion of 3A
 - Continued upgrades



FLASHFlux Overview

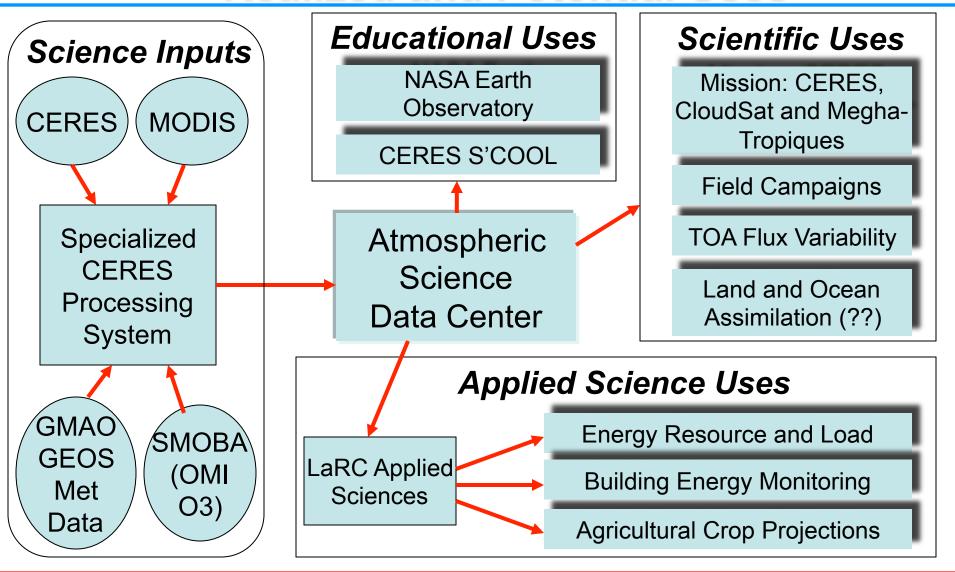
 FLASHFLUX = <u>Fast Longwave And SHortwave</u> Radiative <u>Fluxes from CERES and MODIS</u>

FLASHFlux Objectives

- Compute radiative fluxes from CERES and MODIS observations from both Terra and Aqua within one week of measurement (currently available within 4 days)
- Global gridded and time averaged radiative flux and meteorological data sets using both Terra and Aqua when available (currently available within 6 days)
- Conduct scientific investigations and provide for scientific and applied science uses
- Demonstrate processing system pushing data products to research and applications uses

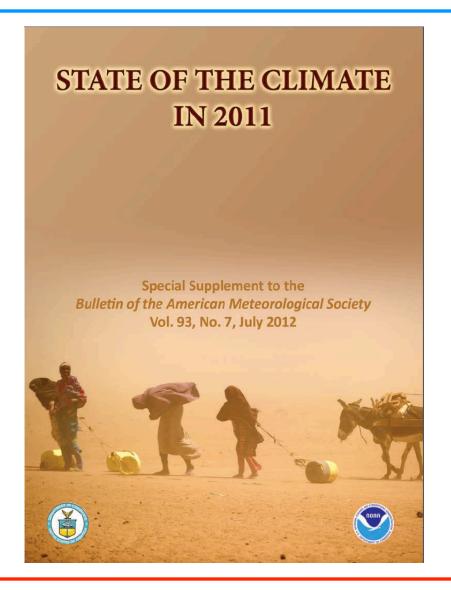


FLASHFLUX: Schematic Mapping to Realized and Potential Uses





State of the Climate 2012 Analysis



- CERES FLASHFlux contributed to the special annual BAMS report on the "State of the Climate in 2011".
- Issue appeared in Aug. 2012, providing estimates of changes in year to year Global Earth Radiation Budget for the first time.
- These data have now been extended and used longer overlap with CERES EBAF products to contribute to this year's 2012 report.



State of the Climate 2012 Analysis

CERES FLASHFlux TOA flux variability for 2011 for BAMS "State of the Climate" report:

- FF monthly average annual global TOA normalized to EBAF from 7/2009 to 6/2012
 - Needed remove trend in calibration difference
- 2 σ monthly uncertainty (W m⁻²) = ±0.14 Wm⁻², ±0.12 Wm⁻² and ±0.18 Wm⁻² for OLR/RSW/Total net
- TSI from SORCE instrument
- Global annual average anomalies:

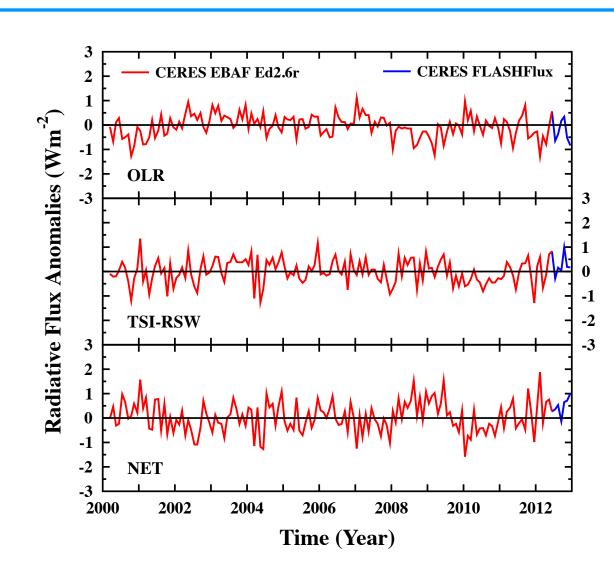
	One year change (2012 minus 2011) (Wm ⁻²)	2012 anomaly (relative to climatology) (Wm ⁻²)	Interannual variability (2001 to 2011) (Wm ⁻²)
OLR	-0.20	-0.35	±0.55
TSI	+0.05	+0.10	±0.20
RSW	-0.25	-0.15	±0.40
Net	+0.50	+0.60	±0.60



State of the Climate 2012 Analysis

• Time series show relatively large fluctuation

 Variability is consistent with NAO phase change





FLASHFlux Upgrade

FLASHFlux v2H upgraded to v3A

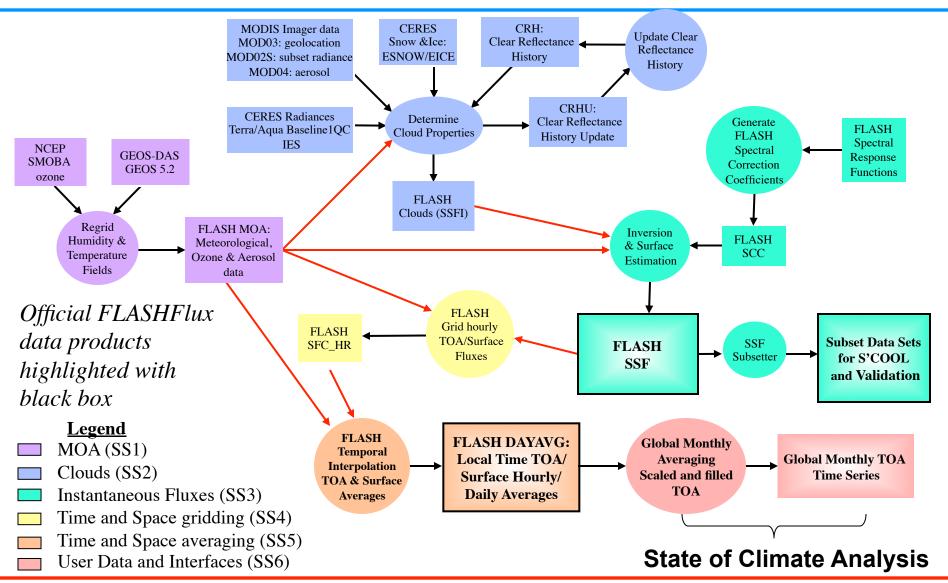
- Data retroactively processed back to Jan 1, 2013 and processing forward to catch up to real-time
- Production progressing; data sets publicly available

Upgrade Changes

- Calibration upgrade to Ed 3
- Upgrade MOA to use GEOS 5.9.1 (FP-IT)
 - Using GEOS estimates of ozone profile rather than SMOBA
- Using AFWA snow/ice maps as processed by CERES
- Algorithm upgrades
 - SW: Rayleigh scattering revision and MATCH aerosols
 - LW: high surface temperature and inversion corrections

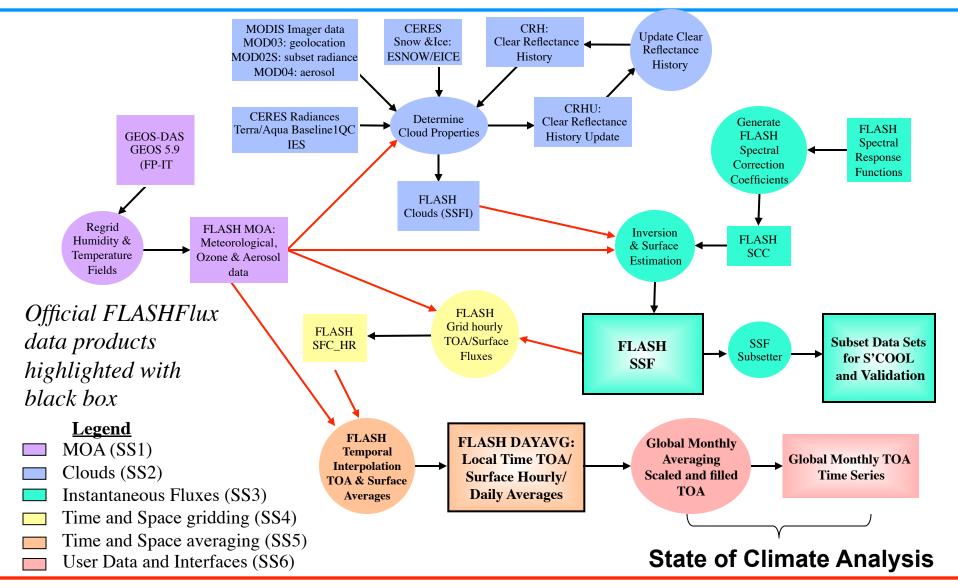


FLASHFlux Data Flow (v2H)





FLASHFlux Data Flow (v3A)





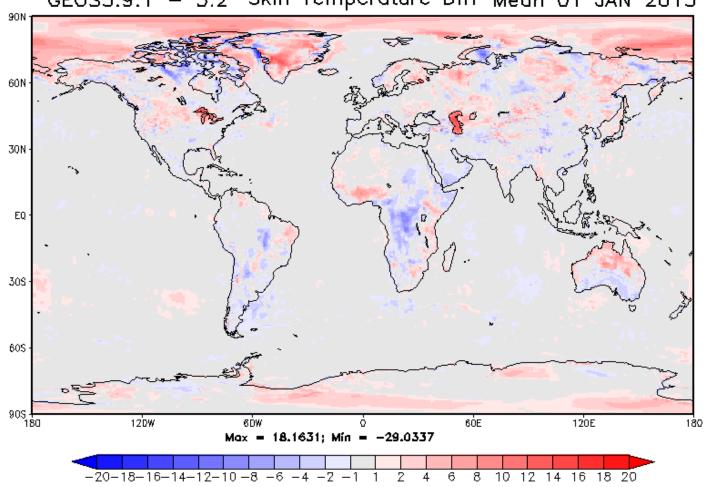
GEOS FP-IT

- GEOS FP-IT (Forward Processing Investigative Team)
 - New GEOS 5.9.1 version replaces operational version GEOS 5.2
 - 0.5° latitude x 0.625° longitude resolution
 - Hourly surface, 3 hourly upper air profile
 - Represents a reprocessed assimilation that is "semi-frozen" with changes before reviewed by the Investigator Team
 - Current being produced from the Jan 1, 2000 to present (3 streams RP-IT1, RP-IT2 and RP-IT3)
 - Production plans to be complete by Fall 2013
- Multiple changes from previous versions
 - Assimilates AIRS radiances among many (HIRS3,4; AMSU-A, B, E; SSM/IS, MHS, IASI, etc. also assimilation GPS)
 - Produces chemistry products such as O3 (SBUV, OMI)
 - Features an aerosol assimilation (AOD MODIS Terra/Aqua)



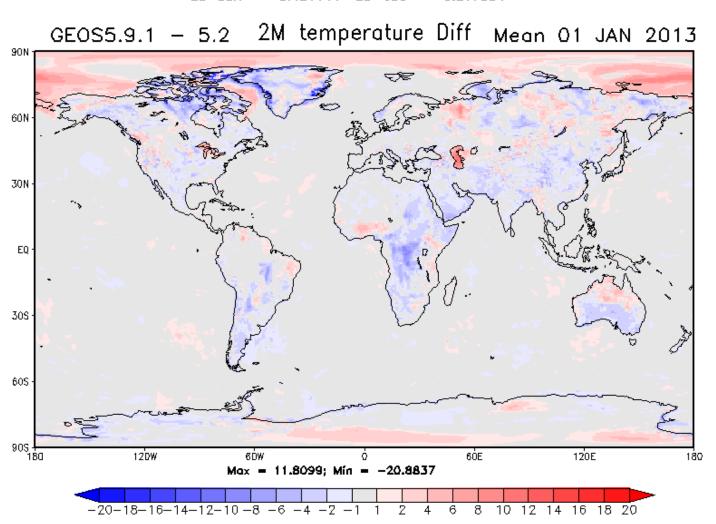
global = 0.036308 60-90N = 1.28507 60-90S = 0.35829 20N-20S = -0.223936 20-60N = 0.0616431 20-60S = -0.0508951





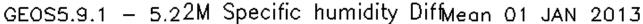


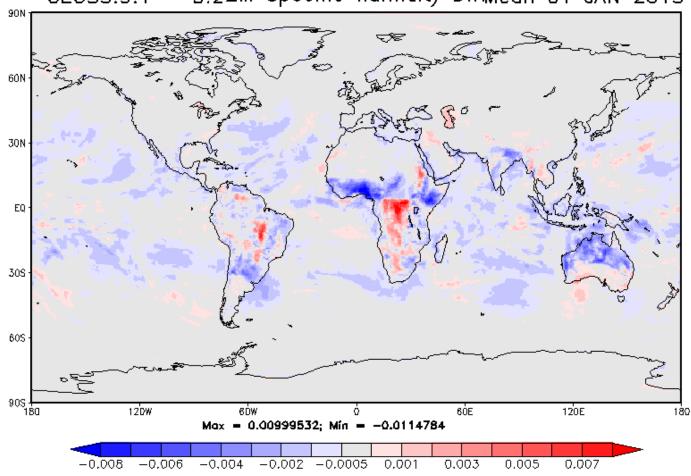
global = -0.262821 60-90N = 0.559268 60-90S = -0.186106 20N-20S = -0.305996 20-60N = -0.481144 20-60S = -0.217934





global = -0.00035186360-90N = 1.20961e-050-90S = -5.18297e-29N-20S = -0.00060533820-60N = -0.0001995420-60S = -0.000339997



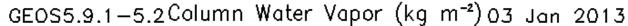


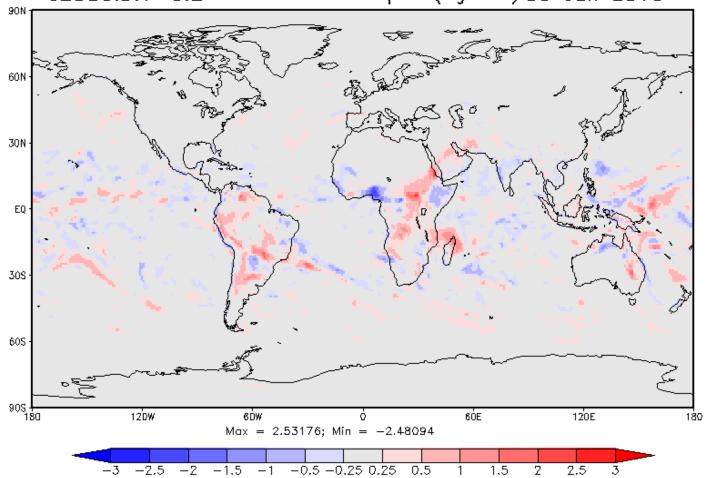


global = 0.0348843

60-90N = 0.00456436 60-90S = 0.0417501 20-60N = 0.0253948 20-60S = 0.0520738

20N-20S = 0.0335



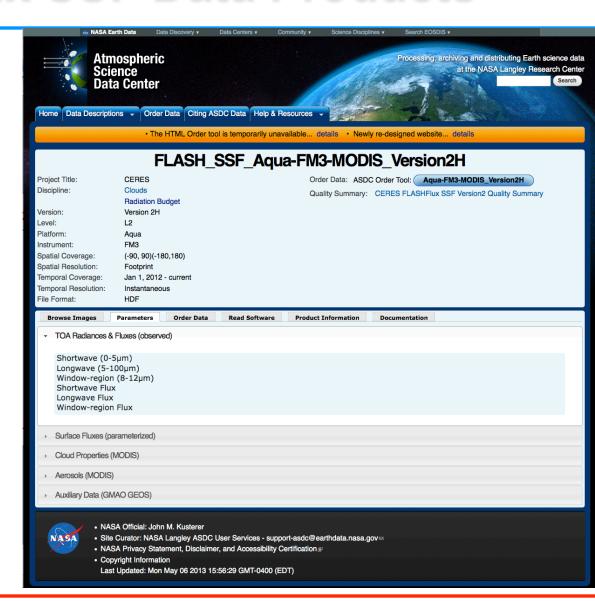




FLASHFlux SSF Data Products

CERES-like Single Scanner Footprint (SSF) (Terra and Aqua overpasses; 30 km nadir; 2H Processed through 3/31/2013

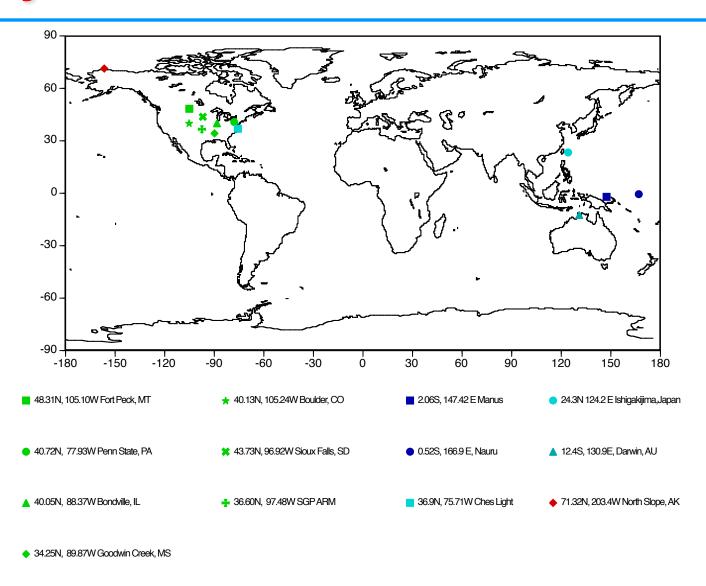
3A (not available yet) is processed through Feb 2013)





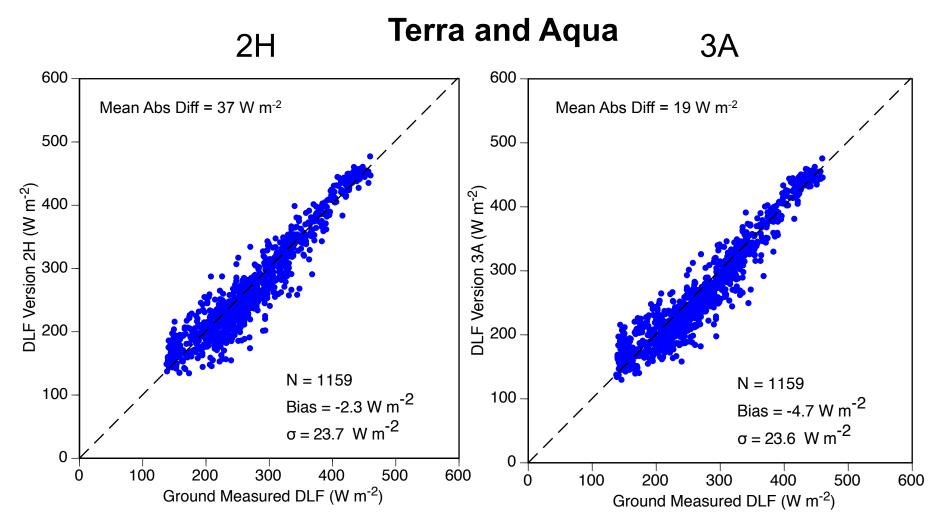
Early Surface Flux Validation

Only
SurfRad
and a few
other sites
available
for Jan
2013





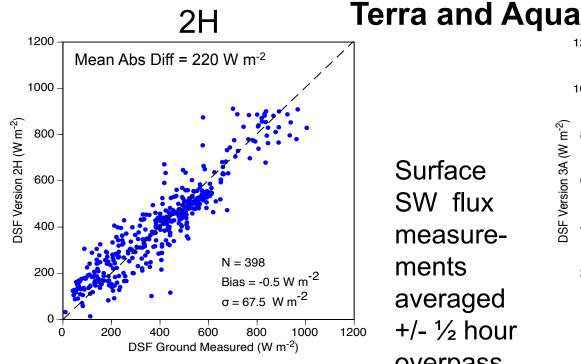
LW SSF Early Validation (Jan 2013)



Instantaneous fluxes at overpass times

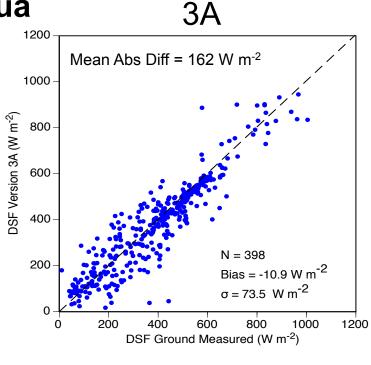


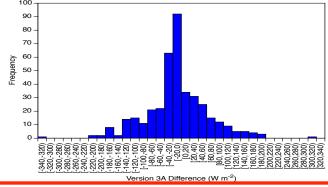
SW SSF Early Validation (Jan 2013)



90 80 30 20

Surface SW flux measurements averaged +/- 1/2 hour overpass time



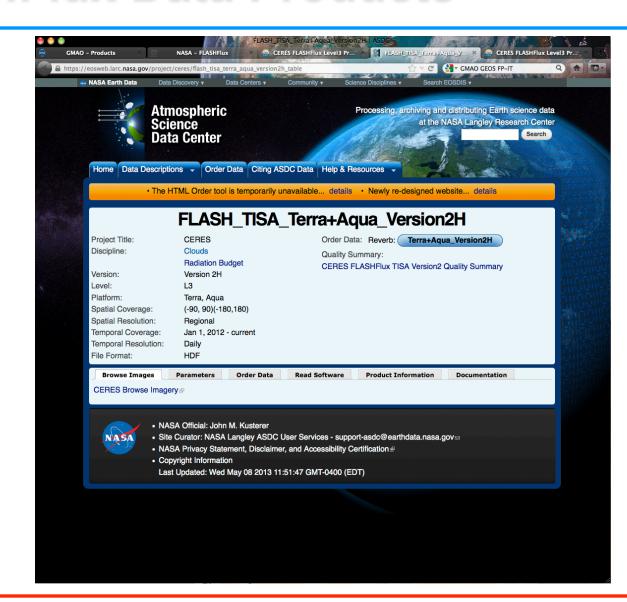




FLASHFlux Data Products

FLASHFlux Gridded
and Temporally
Averaged Data 2H
Products
(Terra+Aqua; Hourly/
Daily; 1°x1°
resolution;
Processed through
about 3/31/2013)

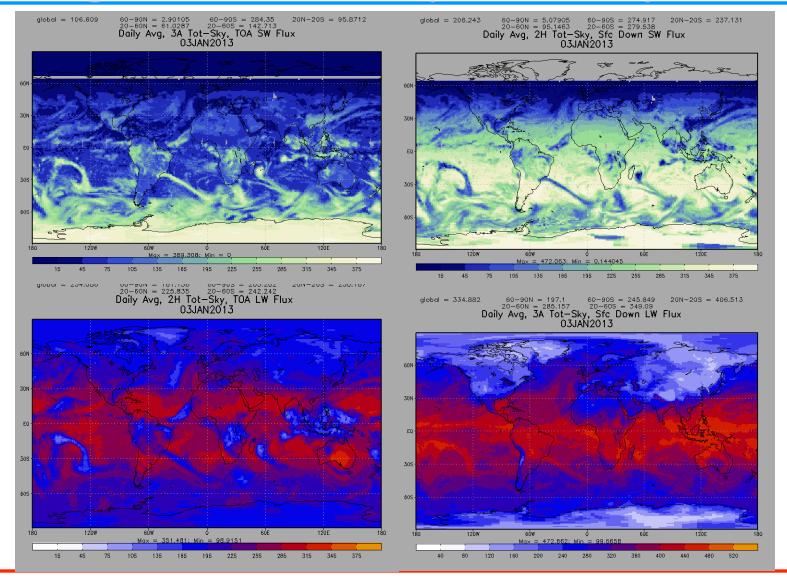
3A not yet available





FLASHFlux Gridded and Temporally Averaged Data Products (Jan. 3, 2013)

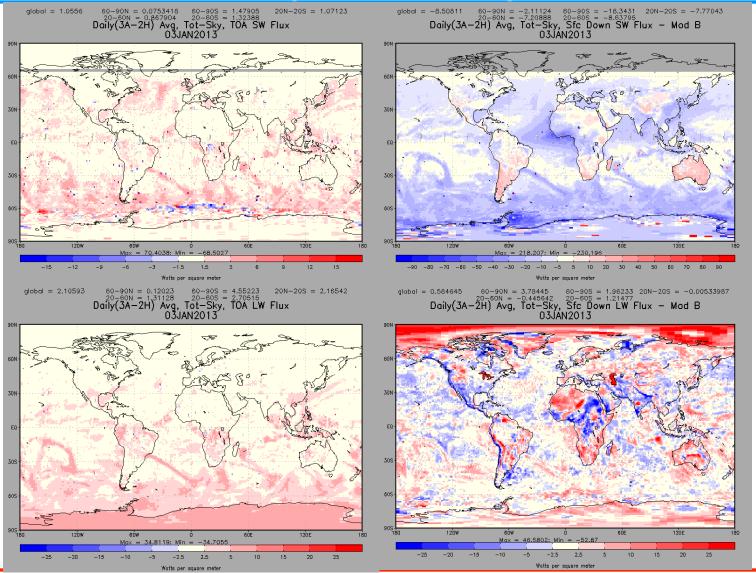
(Terra +Aqua; Daily; 1°x1° resoluti on)





FLASHFlux TISA Product Differences (Jan. 3, 2013)

(Terra +Aqua; Daily; 1°x1° resoluti on)





Monitoring and Targeting Case: NASA LaRC Badge and Pass Office





Badge and Pass Office Solar Energy Project

Overview

Current Status

Weather Conditions

Installed in September 2010, this 39.5 KW ground-mounted solar energy system and will produce around 50,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity each year. The system consists of 168 photovoltaic modules mounted in two arrays located behind the Badge and Pass Office. This project demonstrates the performance of solar energy and the benefit of renewable energy being in our overall energy strategy.







193 kWh

Total energy generated by the system today

Energy Yesterday



206 kWh

Total energy generated by the system yesterday

Lifetime Energy

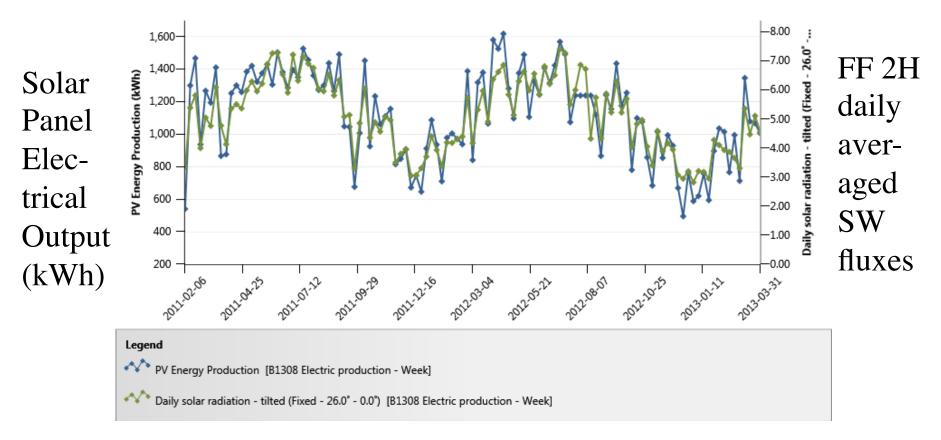


38,035 kWh

Total energy generated by the system since installation



Monitoring and Targeting Case: NASA LaRC Badge and Pass Office



All points represent weekly average of daily inputs

(Results from RETScreen by Rene Ganoe)



Future Upgrades and Challenges

- FF data products to CERES subsetter
- Continued refinement of algorithms:
 - SW: Cloudy-sky transmission formula
 - Improve near-real time surface albedos anomalies
 - Aerosols: evaluation FP-IT compared to "Fast-MATCH"
- Adapt to MODIS Collection 6 (Ed 4 Clouds)
- Improve consistency between CERES algorithms and FLASHFlux (TISA/SYN)
 - Evaluate using GEO?
 - Adapt special version of TISA for monthly averaged maps
- Develop new products and subsets => parameterizations for the applications like solar industry



Summary and Conclusions

FLASHFlux publications:

- revise SSF paper; write TISA
- Document SoC => reassess w/ EBAF 2.7

FLASHFlux 3A

- Assess and evaluate 3A; validate as possible; complete DQS and promote to operational status
- Reprocess at least of part of 2012 to provide longer time series with new algorithms and calibration

FLASHFlux Is Working Towards ...

- Increasing data accessibility with subsetting
- Promoting various CERES upgrades for algorithms and subsystems
- Expanding Applied Science usage



FLASHFlux Web Sites:

http://flashflux.larc.nasa.gov